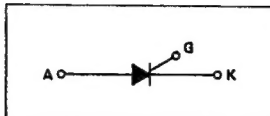


## Silicon Controlled Rectifiers

### Reverse Blocking Triode Thyristors

... designed for industrial and consumer applications such as power supplies, battery chargers, temperature, motor, light and welder controls.

- Economical for a Wide Range of Uses
- High Surge Current —  $I_{TSM} = 300$  Amps
- Low Forward "On" Voltage — 1.2 V (Typ) @  $I_{TM} = 25$  Amps
- Practical Level Triggering and Holding Characteristics — 10 mA (Typ) @  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- Rugged Construction in Either Pressfit, Stud, or Isolated Stud
- Glass Passivated Junctions for Maximum Reliability



#### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Suffix	Symbol	Value	Unit
Peak Repetitive Off-State Voltage, Note 1 ( $T_C = -40$ to $+100^\circ\text{C}$ ) All Types	F	$V_{DRM}$	50	Volts
	A	and	100	
	B	$V_{RRM}$	200	
	D		400	
	M		600	
Non-Repetitive Reverse Voltage ( $T_C = -40$ to $100^\circ\text{C}$ ) All Types	F	$V_{RSM}$	75	Volts
	A		150	
	B		300	
	D		500	
	M		720	
Forward Current RMS		$I_T(\text{RMS})$	25	Amps
Peak Surge Current (One Cycle, 60 Hz, $T_C = -40$ to $100^\circ\text{C}$ )		$I_{TSM}$	250	Amps
Circuit Fusing ( $t = 8.3$ ms)		$I^2t$	260	$\text{A}^2\text{s}$
Peak Gate Power		$P_{GM}$	5	Watts
Average Gate Power		$P_{G(AV)}$	0.5	Watt
Peak Forward Gate Current		$I_{GM}$	2	Amps
Operating Junction Temperature Range		$T_J$	$-40$ to $+100$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range		$T_{stg}$	$-40$ to $+125$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Stud Torque		—	30	in. lb.

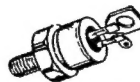
T-25-17  
MCR229 Series  
(See C228)

**MCR230, 231**  
**MCR230( )3,**  
**231( )3**  
**C232, 233**  
**Series**

SCRs  
25 AMPERES RMS  
50 thru 600 VOLTS



CASE 174-04  
(TO-203AA)  
STYLE 1  
C232 and C233 Series



CASE 263-04  
STYLE 1  
MCR230 and 231 Series

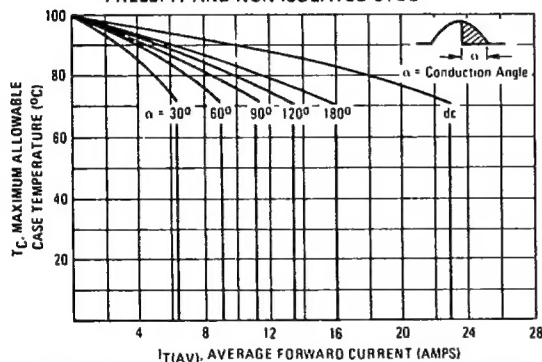


CASE 311-02  
STYLE 1  
MCR230( )3 and  
MCR231( )3 Series

T-25-17

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Peak Forward or Reverse Blocking Current (Rated $V_{DRM}$ or $V_{RRM}$ , gate open) $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{DRM}$ , $I_{RRM}$	—	—	10 1	$\mu\text{A}$ $\text{mA}$
Forward "On" Voltage ( $I_{TM} = 100\text{ A Peak}$ , Pulse Width $\leq 1\text{ ms}$ , Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$ )	$V_{TM}$	—	—	1.9	Volts
Gate Trigger Current, MCR230, MCR230( )3, C232 series ( $V_D = 12\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_L = 120\text{ Ohms}$ ) ( $V_D = 12\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_L = 60\text{ Ohms}$ ) $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{GT}$	—	—	25 40	$\text{mA}$
Gate Trigger Current, MCR231, MCR231( )3, C233 (Continuous dc) ( $V_D = 12\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_L = 120\text{ Ohms}$ ) ( $V_D = 12\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_L = 60\text{ Ohms}$ ) $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{GT}$	—	—	9 20	$\text{mA}$
Gate Trigger Voltage (Continuous dc) ( $V_D = 12\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_L = 120\text{ Ohms}$ ) ( $V_D = 12\text{ Vdc}$ , $R_L = 60\text{ Ohms}$ ) ( $V_D = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}$ , $R_L = 1000\text{ Ohms}$ ) $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ $T_C = +100^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{GT}$	— 0.2	—	1.5 2	Volts
Holding Current ( $V_D = 24\text{ V}$ , gate open, $I_T = 0.5\text{ A}$ ) $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$	$I_H$	—	—	50 100	$\text{mA}$
Turn-On Time ( $t_d + t_r$ ) ( $I_{TM} = 25\text{ Adc}$ , $I_{GT} = 40\text{ mAdc}$ , $V_D = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}$ )	$t_{gt}$	—	1	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-Off Time ( $I_{TM} = 10\text{ A}$ , $I_R = 10\text{ A}$ , Pulse Width $= 50\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , $dv/dt = 20\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ , $V_D = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}$ ) $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$t_q$	—	25 35	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Forward Voltage Application Rate ( $V_D = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}$ ) $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$dv/dt$	—	100	—	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$

FIGURE 1 — CURRENT DERATING FOR  
PRESSFIT AND NON-ISOLATED STUD

NOTE Derating is for Pressfit and Stud Devices. Isolated stud devices must be derated an additional 15%. For example, the max  $T_C$  @ 16 A (180° conduction angle) is 70°C, a derating of 30°C. Isolated stud devices must be derated 34.5°C, therefore the maximum  $T_C$  is 65.5°C.

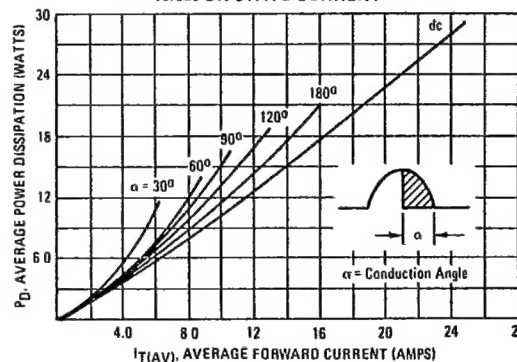
FIGURE 2 — ON-STATE POWER DISSIPATION  
versus ON-STATE CURRENT

FIGURE 3 - GATE CURRENT VARIATION WITH TEMPERATURE

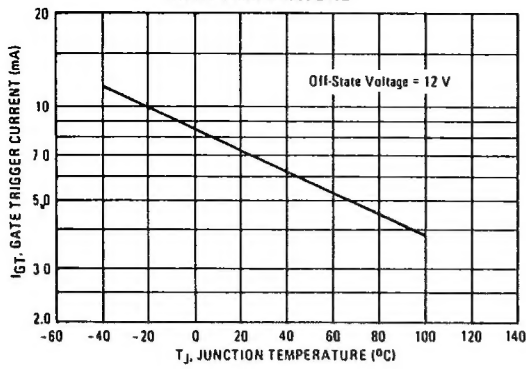


FIGURE 4 - GATE VOLTAGE VARIATION WITH TEMPERATURE

